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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE U. S. Department of Agriculture  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 8, 1936

TO STATE SUPERVISORS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE:

I am enclosing copies of the January 6, 1936 majority and minority opinions of the Supreme Court relating to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. There is also enclosed a statement concerning the Supreme Court decision by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Wallace has called a conference of representative farm leaders from all parts of the country to be held Friday and Saturday of this week, January 10 and 11.

I will endeavor to keep you informed of further developments.

Very truly yours,

*Lyman E. Jackson*

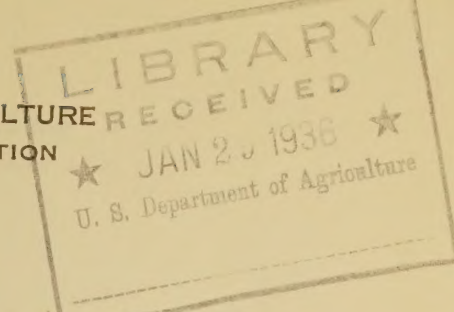
Lyman E. Jackson  
Specialist in Information





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



January 15, 1936.

TO PRESIDENTS OF COUNTY COMMODITY PRODUCTION CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS  
UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT:

On the afternoon of January 6, 1936, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration requested the Director of Extension in your state to instruct the Commodity Production Control Associations to cease all work on adjustment programs and to incur no further expense. Also, the Director was requested to instruct the County Agricultural Agents, as Federal employees, whose employment was not dependent on the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to take charge of all forms, records, and property of these Associations.

It was felt that your Association is entitled to a full explanation of the reasons for these instructions. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States issued January 6, declaring the crop adjustment contracts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration unconstitutional, necessitated instructions that all work pertaining to such contracts be immediately suspended.

In the matter of expenses of your Association for which payment is yet due, you are advised that the Adjustment Administration will proceed to get all unpaid expense accounts in proper shape for payment as rapidly as possible, but the matter of actual payment must await administrative or legislative authority. As soon as a determination is reached regarding the payment of legitimate expenses incurred through commodity control associations, your Association will be requested to prepare and forward to Washington, through the usual channels, expense statements covering all expenses of the Association to and including January 6, 1936, for which expense statements have not yet been submitted.

The instructions to the county agents to take charge of all forms, records, and property of the Commodity Production Control Associations were necessary in order to place them in the temporary custody of a federal employee, whose status was unaffected by the decision, until final determination is reached as to the ultimate disposition of such forms, records and property. It is realized, of course, that the physical property purchased with Association funds such as desks and filing cabinets belongs to the Association as such, and is to be held by the county agent only until such time as decision can be reached as to the disposition thereof.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chester C. Davis".

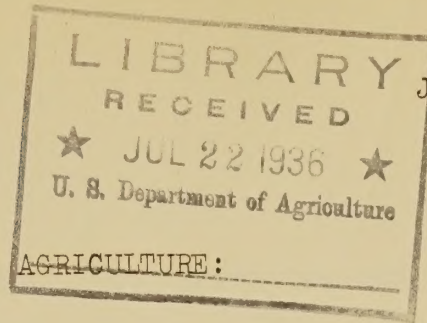
Chester C. Davis  
Administrator.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D. C.

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January 28, 1936.

TO STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE:

In 1928 and 1931, there were prepared for the National Association of Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture a "What's What" and a "Who's Who" of your membership. Inasmuch as these are out of date it is now desirable to have them revised.

I enclose herewith the text for your State of the previous years. Will you kindly correct this information immediately and return it without delay? If you are a new head of the Agricultural department your own life history will be appreciated somewhat along the lines of the write-up of your predecessor. If your description is already in, will you please bring it up to date? Won't you turn to your files and find the original "What's What" and "Who's Who" and make sure the information you are now sending is complete?

The information asked for above will be of greatest importance to this office and will be turned over to Secretary Jewell Mayes for a new revision of the above booklets. This will make this information available to all Agricultural department heads.

A set of current information on farm adjustment matters is being compiled and will be sent to you in the immediate future.

Cordially yours,

Enclosure

A. W. Gilbert,  
Adviser on State Relations

P. S. - Such letters must, of necessity, be general and therefore apparently impersonal. However, personal good will is expressed herein.

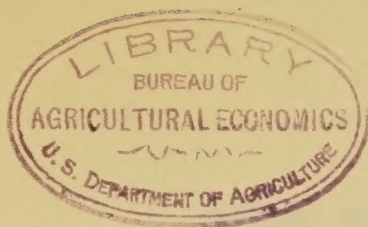
A. W. G.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



January 30, 1936.

TO COUNTY AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL  
ADJUSTMENT ACT:

The Supreme Court decision of January 6 in relation to the Agricultural Adjustment Act declared unconstitutional the cooperation of the Federal Government with producers in the control and adjustment of agricultural production through contracts between the Secretary of Agriculture and individual producers. In accordance with this decision by the Supreme Court, activities in connection with the several commodity production adjustment programs have been suspended.

Because I wish you to be fully informed as to the reasons why the Supreme Court's decision has resulted in suspension of further activities of the associations, I am enclosing for your information "Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States" (House Document No. 386, 74th Congress, 2d Session), which contains both the Supreme Court decision and the dissenting opinion.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. C. Davis".

C. C. DAVIS,  
Administrator.

Enclosure.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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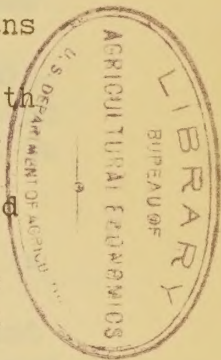
March 9, 1936.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

I am using this approach to explain some of the steps that have been taken during the past two months as well as to look forward with you into what may be expected under our future operations. Now that the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act has become law, we can begin to sight down the road and size up our responsibilities under the new agricultural program.

First, in the way of background I want to tell you that plans had been under consideration several months prior to the Court's decision for a decentralization of the paper work in connection with the new projected programs. This was being studied looking toward the possibilities of greater efficiency and economy of operation. If those plans could have been carried forward an opportunity would have opened for many people to return to their home states during February and March of this year. This would have made it possible immediately to offer field employment to the some 700 employees in the Comptroller's office appointed after May 31, 1935, who under normal circumstances would have been separated from the service late in January. These plans were interrupted by the decision, however, and since the retention of these employees could not be justified for a clean-up program, they were placed on furlough status. Also each division was requested to submit a list of the people who would not be needed in completing existing work. In making up these lists consideration was given to the type of work for which the employees were trained, along with their efficiency rating and length of service. At the same time the required provisions of law relating to married employees in the service were observed, and of this class usually it was the employee in this Administration who elected to take the furlough. Furthermore, the laws relative to military preference employees have been rigidly followed.

Immediately after the decision, our personnel offices went into action and began to arrange for transfers to other government agencies. They not only assisted furloughed employees in securing other employment but also arranged transfers for many not on the furlough list. This relieved the situation considerably and made it possible to retain many employees who otherwise would have been placed on furlough. This work is going on and as a result we have in some instances been able to recall employees who have not been









successful in their search for other employment. However, it has only been possible to recall employees in certain classifications.

Now a word about these furloughs. They were given instead of terminations out of consideration for the uncertainties then existing and in order that our Civil Service employees could maintain their eligibility for transfer to other governmental agencies. Every employee placed on furlough status was also given credit for the accrued annual leave he earned during his connection with this Administration. I believe that when all things are considered the furlough plan has many advantages and is in the interest of the greatest number of employees.

So much for the past. Most of you are primarily interested in the steps to be taken under the new program in order that you can shape your plans accordingly. Those of you who have studied the new legislation realize that it represents an entirely different approach to the agricultural problem. When the Agricultural Adjustment Act became law in 1933 I doubt if many knew exactly how it could be administered. Much the same situation prevails today but with a background of experience we do know that the necessary organization can be put in shape to move forward--and I believe successfully.

Although our plans are still in the formative stage, we are in agreement on certain features of the new program in which you are interested. Probably the most important feature from your standpoint will be the decentralization of all work involving the examination and approval of applications for grants. With this work being handled in the field the organization necessary to carry the load in Washington will be relatively small. I realize there has been a general misunderstanding on this point giving rise to many unfounded rumors, and for this reason I want to outline briefly the procedure that will be followed.

Congress has recently authorized the payment of obligations under the Agricultural Adjustment Act accrued prior to January 6. The members of Congress and the many contract signers are expecting a workmanlike job in clearing these obligations and I believe you will back me to the limit in assuring them that they are going to see the job done just as efficiently as it was being handled before the decision. In this connection I have heard rumors to the effect that from anywhere to 2500 furlough notices had been prepared and were ready to be sent out. Let me assure you that this is not only untrue but that, as far as I know, no person in an administrative capacity has even made such a recommendation. It is true that furloughs will be inevitable as the work decreases but it is not contemplated that any further furloughing will be necessary before May 15. We are attempting to arrange new positions and transfers to other agencies for our employees in order to hold furloughs to a minimum.





With this objective in mind our efforts in assisting employees to find other employment will be intensified. I am sure that most of you know Julien Friant and James E. Jones or know of the interest that they have in you. They have taken over this job and I know that they will do their best in helping you work out your individual problems. We realize that there are many employees in such circumstances that it would not be feasible for them to accept employment outside of Washington and they will be given every assistance in securing transfers to other governmental agencies.

First consideration for appointments in connection with the new program will be given to those of you who have gone down the line with us here and those employees already in the field who have been with us through the several commodity program campaigns. I want you to understand that no inexperienced personnel will be employed until it has been determined that the positions in the State offices cannot be filled by people from that State who have had experience either in Washington or in the State commodity offices under the old programs. If your services have been satisfactory and you are interested in returning to your home State, you may be sure that you will be among those receiving preferential consideration for any openings that may develop. It is expected that work in the field offices under the new program will start around the first of August.

Recently a canvass of the organization was made to find employees who were willing to accept employment in their home States in connection with the Cotton Price Adjustment offices. I feel that our purpose in this was generally misunderstood. We expect that this work will last approximately six months, after which we will be moving forward under the new program. So, although we can only promise temporary employment, prospects are exceptionally good that the people selected for these positions will find continuous work. Some of these positions are still available and I hope that some of you will find it possible to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

In conclusion I want to assure you that your welfare is a matter of great concern to this Administration and every effort will be made to make the required personnel adjustments in an orderly and humane manner.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Chester C. Davis". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "C".

Chester C. Davis,  
Administrator.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D. C.

APR 16 1936

March 19, 1936.

MANUAL OF PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTRATION DOCUMENTS

Supplement I

This procedure relating to documents required to be filed in the Division of the Federal Register of the National Archives is supplementary to that set up in the manual of procedure issued by the Administrator on October 31, 1935.

- I. Types of documents required to be filed in the Division of the Federal Register include:
  1. All general and other regulations originating in the A.A.A. for issuance by the Secretary.
  2. All notices of public hearing to be held in connection with proposed marketing agreements, orders and amendments thereto.
  3. All orders to be issued by the Secretary, including marketing orders, amendments thereto, and terminations and suspensions thereof, under 8c or 10 (i) of the A.A. Act, sugar quota or allotment orders under 8a of the same Act, and administrative orders.
- II. Number of copies. Seven (7) copies (exclusive of copy for printing or duplicating) of such documents are to be included in dockets when submitted to the Office of the Administrator for final approval. The original and four exact copies, one of which shall be on salmon colored paper, are to be attached to the inside of the back cover of the original docket and not secured with an Acco fastener or otherwise mutilated. The salmon and two white copies shall have attached, as front cover sheet, the official Department certification form.
- III. Style and Form. Regulations of the Division of the Federal Register (approved by the President March 11, 1936), and instructions of the Secretary (Secretary's Memorandum No. 688, March 6, 1936) rigidly provide that these documents shall be prepared as follows:
  - (a) A suitable title shall be provided.
  - (b) The authority under which the document is promulgated shall be cited in the body thereof.

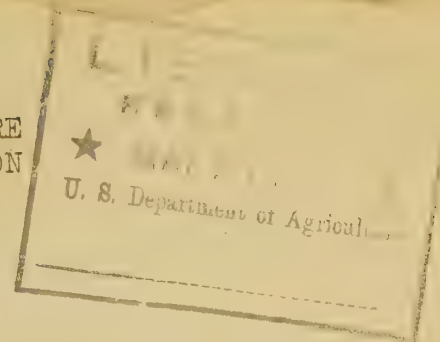
- (c) Punctuation, capitalization, orthography, and other matters of style shall conform to the most recent edition of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office.
  - (d) The spelling of geographic names shall conform to the most recent official decisions made pursuant to Executive Orders, No. 27-A of September 4, 1890, No. 399 of January 23, 1906, and No. 6680 of April 17, 1934.
  - (e) All documents shall be typewritten on paper 8 by 12 1/2 inches, shall have a left-hand margin of approximately 2 inches and a right-hand margin of approximately 1 inch, and shall be double-spaced, except that quotations, tabulations, or descriptions of land may be single-spaced.
- IV. Routing. When submitted to the Solicitor for approval the docket or file of such documents shall have on the front cover of the original or on top of the entire file, duplicate copies of an appropriate form (to be supplied) having space for the Solicitor to indicate whether the document is subject to filing in the Division of the Federal Register.
- V. Filing. The two copies of each document which will be returned to the Administration after approval shall be filed as directed by this office.

*W. F. Callander*

W. F. Callander,  
Assistant Administrator.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
AND EXTENSION SERVICE COOPERATING  
Washington, D. C.



Circular Letter  
Miscellaneous - No. 197.

May 6, 1936.

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

It has been suggested that all county agents in the Southern Region be furnished, for desk use, a loose-leaf binder containing all administrative instructions, forms, and other material pertaining to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program for the Southern Region.

In cooperation with the Southern Section of the Extension Service, we have undertaken to compile these binders with all material effective to date. One of these binders will be sent you under separate cover within the next two or three weeks. We shall also assist you in keeping the binder continuously up to date by mailing you copies of all administrative instructions and other materials as soon as they are made available. These materials will be stamped "Binder Copy" and should be placed in the binder according to the suggested classification appearing in the front of the binder.

We trust you will find this service helpful.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Cobb,  
Director, Southern Division.

Approved:

C. W. Warburton.

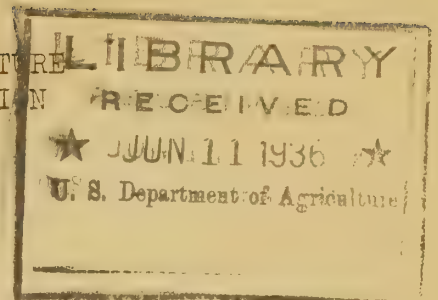




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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D.C.

June 6, 1936.

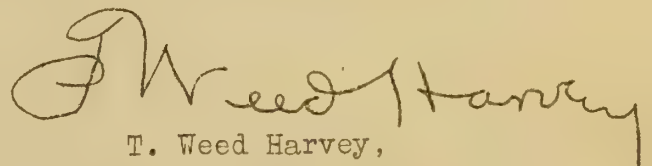


MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS OF DIVISIONS  
AND CHIEFS OF SECTIONS

In view of the encumbrance accounting system being installed by the Division of Finance, it is necessary to curtail to whatever extent possible the large number of letters of authorization which have been issued in the past.

To accomplish this purpose, and not interfere with the necessary travel that must be performed, the following instructions are issued:

1. The Administrative heads of all divisions will furnish to the Office of Business Management a list of all employees for whom they desire general letters of authorization, this list to be accompanied by individual requests for same showing the estimated amount of expenditures to be incurred over a period of three months, although the letters of authorization will be for a period of one fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936. However, Directors of Divisions and Section Chiefs will be issued a letter of authorization in its entirety on an annual basis.
2. No employee should exceed the amount set forth in his letter of authorization. To have this amount increased it will be necessary to amend his letter for that purpose.
3. After receipt by the employee of his general letter of authorization, there should be issued a travel order, executed by the division heads or his administrative assistant, and should receive administrative approval by this office not less than forty-eight hours prior to the departure of the employee.
4. The administrative assistants who are designated to prepare travel orders and requests for letters of authorization under the direction of the heads of divisions, should familiarize themselves with the government fiscal and travel regulations so as to avoid delays such as have occurred in the past.
5. All requests for letters of authorization and travel orders will henceforth be forwarded to the Budget Section, Division of Finance, where they will receive the check deemed necessary and then be forwarded to the Office of Business Management for Administrative approval.

  
T. Weed Harvey,  
Assistant to Administrator.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 13, 1936

TO EDITORS OF FARM JOURNALS:

Recently it was stated in an eastern publication that "inquiry among experts" at the stockyards in Chicago "develops a general belief that large numbers of Canadian fattened cattle pressing into our markets at St. Paul, Buffalo, and Chicago, are at least partly responsible for the nasty break in prices."

At about the same time a breeders' journal circulating chiefly in the western cattle country stated that "at the rate cattle are crossing the international boundary, the prospects are that the entire quota will be filled by early autumn, leaving the Dominion with a large supply of cattle and nowhere to go with them, inasmuch as exports to England have dwindled down to almost nothing. Another result of this heavy movement of Canadian cattle to markets in the States has been to arouse opposition on this side of the boundary line to the treaty. It was argued when the treaty was signed that with the small quota, about 155,000 head of killing cattle, the markets of the United States would not be disturbed by the imports of Canadians. But the reverse has been true. Cattle have come in such numbers from the Dominion that they have had a depressing effect upon prices on American markets that were none too strong anyway. There have been days when the number of Canadian cattle offered had a distinct effect upon prices at Chicago and at St. Paul. On one day recently 125 carloads of cattle went from Alberta to St. Paul. During the week ending April 18, imports of Canadians aggregated 10,414 head. As many as 60 carloads of Canadians have shown up on a single day at Buffalo, sufficient to demoralize that market. For the week ending May 9, imports of cattle from the Dominion aggregated 10,500 head. For the year to date, imports have aggregated approximately 87,000 head against 61,000 head for the same time last year.

"The last thing the cattle interests of Canada want is to strengthen the antagonism of American cattlemen to the new trade agreement. Now they are considering the advisability of adopting some method of rationing the supply of cattle for export to the United States and forestall the complaint about flooding the American markets. They still believe that the number of cattle provided for in the quota could be sent to this country without disturbing



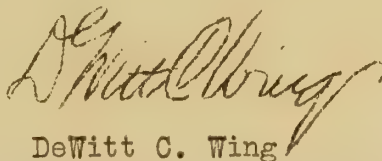


the markets here, provided they were properly distributed, and it is possible that the Canadian government will be asked to take a hand in bringing this about."

In view of these statements and others like them appearing in the press, you will probably be interested in the enclosed "Facts Concerning Imports of Canadian Cattle", submitted with a memorandum by Louis H. Bean to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Bean says that "the real problem facing the cattle producers is not the few cattle that are coming in under the reciprocal trade agreement, but the old problem of controlling market supplies in relation to usual domestic requirements. The price problems raised by variations in market supplies of domestic slaughter cattle amounting to 20% are far more important than the variations in Canadian imports that represent 1 percent of the total slaughter."

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "DeWitt C. Wing".

DeWitt C. Wing  
Specialist in Information

Enclosure





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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 15, 1936.

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed copies of the Marketing Agreement and Order for Handlers of Fresh Lettuce, Peas and Cauliflower Grown in Western Washington.

The present marketing agreement and order program, which was considered at a public hearing in Seattle on December 18, is in general very similar to the marketing agreement program which has been in effect during the past two years. The changes from the original agreement are those which have been made necessary by certain amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. As the name implies, the marketing agreement is the program in which a substantial majority of the handlers concurred as indicated by their signatures. The order is practically the same as the agreement, except that it applies to all handlers of fresh lettuce, peas and cauliflower in Western Washington regardless as to whether or not they are signatories to the agreement.

Some of the provisions which are of particular interest to growers may be summarized as follows:

1. All shipments of lettuce, peas and cauliflower are to be graded and certified by Federal-State Inspectors. (Article V)
2. Whenever low prices result from unduly heavy shipments of any one of the commodities named, it is possible to limit the movement of the less profitable grades and sizes in order to improve the total returns to growers. In case such an order is placed in effect the individual growers who would be unable to move as large a proportion of their crops thereby as the average, may apply to the Proration Committee for exemptions as provided in Article IV, Section 3 of the marketing agreement and order.
3. In the event it becomes desirable to further regulate shipments in order to maintain satisfactory prices, this may be accomplished through the provision contained in Article III. Should such regulation become necessary, each handler would be authorized to ship an equal percentage of his total available supplies and each grower would be given the same consideration as is set forth in Article III, Section 7, paragraphs 2 and 3.

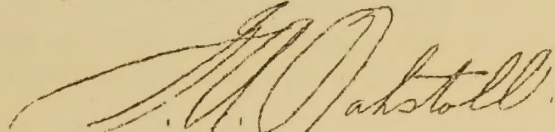


Special action is required on the part of the local committees of growers and handlers and the Secretary of Agriculture before there can be any regulation of shipments, and proper notice thereof must be given to growers and handlers.

The marketing agreement and order is administered by committees representing growers and handlers as set forth in Article II. It will be noted that the Control Committee, which is the administrative body, consists of eleven members, eight of whom are handlers representing the seven districts, and three of whom are representatives at large but not directly interested in the shipping of the three commodities. The Proration Committee, which alone has the authority to recommend and operate programs regulating shipments, is composed of thirteen members, of whom six are growers, six are handlers and the thirteenth member is chosen by the committee. The original members of both committees and of their alternates are named in the agreement.

This program represents the machinery and procedure available for emergency use in the event heavy shipments and accompanying low prices make it desirable to regulate shipments. The substantial support given the program in the grower referendum indicates considerable unanimity of sentiment as to the benefits secured from the agreement program during the past two seasons. As the industry enters into its third season under such a marketing program, it is hoped that operations thereunder will prove equally satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. A. Nahstoll". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "G." and last name "Nahstoll" clearly distinguishable.

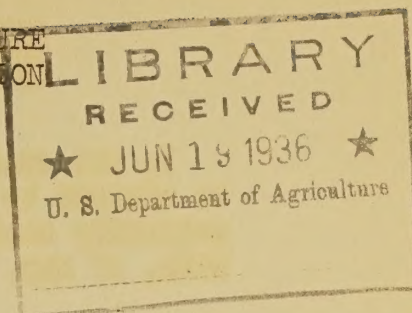
G. A. Nahstoll, Field Representative,  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration,  
907 Lewis Building,  
Portland, Oregon.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



June 15, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL DIVISIONS

The following information has been received from the office of J. L. Koehl, Superintendent of Telegraph and Telephone, regarding long-distance telephone calls:

"In the Secretary's Memorandum No. 693 issued May 21, 1936, he stated that more specific information concerning the types of unusual circumstances which would justify person-to-person calls might be secured from this office.

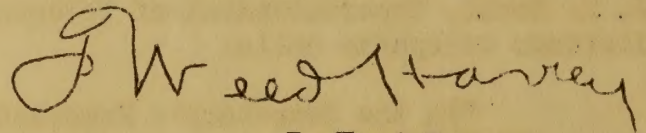
The following are types of unusual calls which should be handled on a person-to-person basis:

1. Indefinite address calls. In this group are included calls where the definite location or business connection of the individual is unknown.
2. Calls on which the desired party is known to be registered at a definite hotel, but, due to the possibility that he may not be in his room at the time (except in cases of prearrangement), a station-to-station call would not be successful.
3. Outgoing collect calls on which it is known that the authority to accept charges must be obtained from a particular person at the called point.
4. Calls filed during other than normal business hours. This would include the generally recognized luncheon periods. In this connection, difference in time between Washington and the called point should be considered.
5. International and ship-to-shore calls. On ship-to-shore calls and international calls with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Canada, there is no reduced rate for station-to-station calls.
6. In addition to the foregoing, any calls for individuals on which the operator or the person filing the call knows from experience that difficulty in reaching the desired party is frequently encountered.



In all cases when the call is placed the operator should be advised by the person calling of the name of the person primarily desired, and the name of the person he will talk with, if any, in the event the original party is unavailable.

Service on long distance calls will be expedited if the telephone number of the station at the distant city is furnished, if known, when filing the call with Long Distance. The frequently called number lists maintained at the Private Branch Exchange should be kept up-to-date and used for reference."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "T. Weed Harvey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "T" and a long, sweeping underline.

T. Weed Harvey,  
Assistant to Administrator.